

LESSON 3 – HERODIAN FAMILIES [CONT'D] & ROME



Assignments: Tapes 5 & 6
Textbook – Chapter 3
Bible: Nehemiah 8-13

4) Herod's "Crimes"

- (a) Suffered from extreme "paranoia" and killed many of those around him:

Aristobulus III - 35 B.C.

Hyrcanus II - 30 B.C.

Mariamme (wife) - 29 B.C.

Alexander and Aristobulus (sons) - 7 B.C.

Antipater (son) -4 B.C. Augustus' remark:

Consider Matthew 2:1-13 in this light...

- (b) Murder of Bethlehem children (Mt. 2:16-18).

- 5) Herod died miserably in Jericho 4 B.C. and was buried at his fortress "Herodion" near Bethlehem.

C) Archelaus(4B.C.-6A.D.).

- 1) Son of Herod and Malthake--appointed "Ethnarch of Judea" (see Mt. 2:19,23).
- 2) Corrupt and inept, he was replaced by a Roman Procurator in 6 A.D.

D) Herod Antipas (4 B.C.-39 A.D.)

- 1) Son of Herod and Malthake--ruled as "tetrarch" of Galilee and Perea.
- 2) Married brother Philip's wife, was condemned by John, and beheaded John (Mk. 6:14-29).
- 3) Called "that fox" by Jesus (Lk. 13:31-33), he was disturbed by Jesus' actions.(Lk. 9:7-9).
- 4) He "interrogated" Jesus at his "trial." (Lk. 23:6-12).
- 5) He was deposed and died in exile.

E) Note on Roman procurator “Pontius Pilate” (26-36 A.D.).

F) Herod Agrippa I (37-44 A.D.).

- 1) Grandson of Herod and Mariamne, his father was killed by Herod, and he was raised in Rome as comrade of Emperor Caligula and Claudius.

- 2) Appointed as “King of Jews” by Claudius (41-44 A.D.), he was greatly loved by the Jews but persecuted the Jewish Christians (Acts 12:1-4).

- 3) He died a horrible death in Caesarea (Acts 12:20-23), which is reported also by Josephus (Antiquities XIX.8.2).

G) Herod Agrippa II.

- 1) This great grandson of Herod the Great ruled over northern regions of Galilee as a “client-king” of Rome. He remained loyal to Rome even during the Jewish Rebellion (66-73 A.D.).

- 2) One of his sisters married the Roman Procurator Felix (Acts 24:24-26), while he may have lived in incest with other sister Bernice (Acts 25:23-27)

- 3) He heard Paul’s defense in Caesarea, but rejected his message. (Acts 26:19,27-3)



Term Paper: Write a 1000 – 2000 word paper discussing the interactions between the Herodian family and the New Testament. Be sure to discuss all the key figures. Upon completion, submit your paper to the school for grading, do not wait until your first examination.

IV) The First Jewish Rebellion (66-73 A.D.).

A) After the death of Herod Agrippa 1(44 A.D.), Rome re-instituted rule of Judea by “procurators.” From 44-66 A.D. there were 7 procurators, each progressively worse than the last:

1) Felix (52-60 A.D.)

2) Festus (60-62 A.D.)

NOTE: the murder of “James the Just” (Josephus: Antiquities XX, 9,1)

3) Gessius Florus (64-66 A.D.)

(a) Incident at the Temple in Jerusalem.

(b) Riot in Caesarea.

(c) Attack on Masada.

B) The “Zealot” party had been causing trouble for the Romans and stirred up popular resentment against them.

1) “Sicarii”

2) “Peace Party”

C) First Phase of War Galilee (66-68 A.D.)

1) Joseph ben Mattathiah given command of Galilee forces. Known by his later Roman name Flavius Josephus. (see article).

(a) Background:

(b) Actions:

(c) Contributions:

2) Nero assigned Vespasian to quell the rebellion.

(a) Incident at Jotapata.

(b) Suppression of fortress cities, including Gamla

D) Second Phase of War Siege of Jerusalem (69-70 A.D.).

1) Three “zealot” leaders (John, Simon, Eleazer) all led separate factions, plus the “peace party.”

2) Delay in the war caused by struggles in Rome (Nero murdered, 3 emperors in quick succession).

(a) Vespasian proclaimed Emperor in 69 A.D.

(b) Titus, his son, commands Roman forces in last phase.

3) Siege of Jerusalem (April-August, 70 A.D.).

(a) Josephus’ role.

(b) Breaching of walls.

(c) Burning of Temple (9th of Av).

(d) Final fall of “upper city”.

E) Third Phase of War Reduction of Fortresses (70-73 A.D.).

1) Herodium.

2) Machaerus

3) Masada

(a) Flavius Silva vs. Eleazar.

(b) The “ramp” and the “suicide”.

F) Results of the War.

1) Destruction of the Temple.

2) Jewish “poll-tax” transferred to the Temple of Jupiter.

3) Pharisees the only “sect” to survive.

4) Situation of “Hebrew-Christians.”

(a) Flight to Pella - Eusebius *Ecclesiastical History III, 5,2-3.*

(b) Return to Jerusalem